

(1) lack of coordination;
 (2) slurred speech;
 (3) cardiomyopathy;
 (4) scoliosis;
 (5) eye movement abnormalities;
 (6) difficulty walking;
 (7) tremors;
 (8) trouble eating and swallowing;
 (9) difficulties with other activities that require fine motor skills; and
 (10) death;

Whereas most patients with ataxia require the use of assistive devices, such as wheelchairs and walkers, to aid in their mobility, and many individuals may need physical and occupational therapy;

Whereas there is no treatment or cure approved by the Food and Drug Administration for ataxia; and

Whereas clinical research to develop safe and effective treatments for ataxia is ongoing; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the need for greater public awareness of ataxia;

(2) expresses support for the designation of September 25, 2021, as “National Ataxia Awareness Day”;

(3) supports the goals of National Ataxia Awareness Day, which are—

(A) to raise awareness of the causes and symptoms of ataxia among the general public and health care professionals;

(B) to improve diagnosis of ataxia and access to care for patients affected by ataxia; and

(C) to accelerate ataxia research, including on safe and effective treatment options and, ultimately, a cure;

(4) acknowledges the challenges facing individuals in the United States who have ataxia and the families of those individuals; and

(5) encourages States, territories, and localities to support the goals of National Ataxia Awareness Day.

SENATE RESOLUTION 340—OPPOSING LEGISLATION MANDATING THE REGISTRATION OF WOMEN FOR THE SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

Mr. LEE (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. DAINES, and Mr. WICKER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services:

S. RES. 340

Whereas clause 12 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution of the United States empowers Congress with the responsibility to “raise and support Armies”;

Whereas the Military Selective Service Act (50 U.S.C. 3801 et seq.) provides authority to the President to require the registration of male citizens of the United States, between the ages of 18 and 26, for the Selective Service System;

Whereas, when a draft for training and service in the Armed Forces has commenced under the Military Selective Service Act, the primary function for drafted men is to replace front line combatants after casualty losses;

Whereas, in *Rostker v. Goldberg*, 453 U.S. 57 (1981), the Supreme Court of the United States upheld the all-male draft as constitutional and held that Congress had “determined that any future draft, which would be facilitated by the registration scheme, would be characterized by a need for combat troops”;

Whereas, in 2015, nearly all combat positions in the all-volunteer force within the

Armed Forces became open to any woman as long as the woman could meet certain physical fitness requirements;

Whereas only a small subset of women are able to meet the physical fitness requirements for combat roles, and physical disadvantages between men and women often result in excessive fatigue and more frequent injuries to women;

Whereas the Ground Combat Element Integrated Task Force within the United States Marine Corps found that the musculoskeletal rate of injury for a woman was nearly twice the rate of injury for a man, and research at the Infantry Training Battalion found that the rate of injury for an enlisted woman was 6 times the rate of injury for a man;

Whereas the results of United States Marine Corps research led General Joseph F. Dunford, Jr., a former commandant of the United States Marine Corps, to seek an exemption to ensure certain Marine combat roles were only available to men;

Whereas all members of Congress should have the opportunity to review the rationale provided by General Dunford for requesting the exemption;

Whereas, in 2018, the United States Army replaced the gender-separate Army Physical Fitness Test with the gender-neutral Army Combat Fitness Test;

Whereas United States Army data has demonstrated a fail rate ranging between 65 percent and 84 percent for women and between 10 percent and 30 percent for men on the Army Combat Fitness Test since its inception; and

Whereas mandating the registration of women for Selective Service System has the potential to unduly increase the fatality and injury risks of women in the United States and hinder combat unit readiness in battle: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the Senate should not pass legislation mandating the registration of women for Selective Service System.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 13—SETTING FORTH THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022 AND SETTING FORTH THE APPROPRIATE BUDGETARY LEVELS FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 2023 THROUGH 2031

Mr. PAUL submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was placed on the calendar:

S. CON. RES. 13

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),

SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022.

(a) DECLARATION.—Congress declares that this resolution is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2022 and that this resolution sets forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this concurrent resolution is as follows:

Sec. 1. Concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2022.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

Subtitle A—Budgetary Levels in Both Houses

Sec. 1101. Recommended levels and amounts.
 Sec. 1102. Major functional categories.

Subtitle B—Levels and Amounts in the Senate

Sec. 1201. Social Security in the Senate.
 Sec. 1202. Postal Service discretionary administrative expenses in the Senate.

TITLE II—RECONCILIATION

Sec. 2001. Reconciliation in the Senate.

TITLE III—RESERVE FUNDS

Sec. 3001. Deficit reduction fund for efficiencies, consolidations, and other savings.

Sec. 3002. Reserve fund relating to health savings accounts.

TITLE IV—BUDGET PROCESS

Sec. 4001. Voting threshold for points of order.

Sec. 4002. Emergency legislation.

Sec. 4003. Enforcement of allocations, aggregates, and other levels.

Sec. 4004. Point of order against legislation providing funding within more than 3 suballocations under section 302(b).

Sec. 4005. Duplication determinations by the Congressional Budget Office.

Sec. 4006. Breakdown of cost estimates by budget function.

Sec. 4007. Sense of the Senate on treatment of reduction of appropriations levels to achieve savings.

Sec. 4008. Prohibition on preemptive waivers.

Sec. 4009. Adjustments for legislation reducing appropriations.

Sec. 4010. Adjustments to reflect legislation not included in the baseline.

Sec. 4011. Authority.

Sec. 4012. Exercise of rulemaking powers.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

Subtitle A—Budgetary Levels in Both Houses

SEC. 1101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2031:

(1) FEDERAL REVENUES.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution:

(A) The recommended levels of Federal revenues are as follows:

Fiscal year 2022: \$3,401,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023: \$3,513,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024: \$3,542,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025: \$3,566,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026: \$3,773,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027: \$3,995,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028: \$4,091,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029: \$4,218,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030: \$4,352,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2031: \$4,506,000,000,000.

(B) The amounts by which the aggregate levels of Federal revenues should be changed are as follows:

Fiscal year 2022: \$0.
 Fiscal year 2023: \$0.
 Fiscal year 2024: \$0.
 Fiscal year 2025: \$0.
 Fiscal year 2026: \$0.
 Fiscal year 2027: \$0.
 Fiscal year 2028: \$0.
 Fiscal year 2029: \$0.
 Fiscal year 2030: \$0.
 Fiscal year 2031: \$0.

(2) NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total new budget authority are as follows:

Fiscal year 2022: \$5,200,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2023: \$4,545,670,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2024: \$4,010,610,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2025: \$3,740,420,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2026: \$3,511,470,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027: \$3,651,280,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028: \$3,751,530,000,000.